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EVEN THE GIRL SCOUTS

By ROBERT LE FEVRE

I RECEIVED AN INVITATION from the Broward County (Florida) Girl Scouts, signed by the president, inviting me to speak at a Girl Scout Council meeting. "If you can speak for us," the letter said, "the selection of the topic would be left to your discretion . . . I think something about Americanism or Citizenship on a non-political level would be interesting."

I accepted the invitation and prepared a speech on American Citizenship. Then came rumors that somebody in the Girl Scout Council questioned the advisability of my speaking at the meeting. I had been known to make critical remarks about the United Nations on radio and television, and it was feared that I might do so on this occasion. The fact is, my speech made no mention of UN. However, I refused to have my speech censored and the invitation was withdrawn.

THIS INCIDENT STIRRED up in me a curiosity about the Girl Scouts. I got hold of the Girl Scout Handbook, copyrighted in 1940 by Girl Scouts, Inc. Nothing in this book gave me a clue to the reason for the cancellation of my speech. The Constitution is given due place in the Handbook, and a full page is devoted to the American Bill of Rights. Then I looked into the edition of the Handbook put out in September 1953, and that told me: The Bill of Rights is missing from this second edition and there is no itemized listing of the Constitution.

Digging further, I found four pages in it devoted to an explanation of "One World" and the United Nations. On page 228 it says: " 'We the peoples of the United Nations . . .' This implies that every citizen of the United States of America is included in the United Nations."

This, of course, startled me. There are no citizens of the United Nations, as far as I know. Gary Davis, who renounced his American citizenship found that out, to his sorrow; he is now a man without a country. The statement that every citizen of the United States is also a citizen of some other body is a bit exaggerated, to say the least.

I also learned, on page 228, that "this also implies that every person will do his or her best to help the United Nations succeed". But, many patriotic Americans feel no urge to make the United Nations succeed; some even hope and pray that the United States will some day get out of that body.

And again on page 228, "It is the only world organization set up to iron out the different viewpoints of nations, and that has authority to do so." There is considerable question, and it is a matter of supreme political controversy, whether or not the

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differences which exist between the various nations can be ironed out. Further, the UN has no authority to do any such thing; if it did, it would have already superseded the Constitution of the United States, a point which ardent One-Worlders and backers of the UN insist is not so.

On page 229 the Handbook says: "The United Nations has drawn up the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights'. This document contains a statement on the rights the people of the world should have. It is much like our own Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights. It starts with the words: 'All human beings are born free and equal? It is one of the finest pieces of work accomplished by the United Nations."

This unqualified recommendation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is subject to serious misgivings. The Handbook states unequivocally that this document contains a statement on the rights the people of the world should have. Let's see.

Article 14 of the Declaration says that a person who is persecuted in one country has the right to move to another country, frontiers notwithstanding. But, there is an exception: an individual prosecuted for a non-political crime does not have this freedom of movement; it is a privilege reserved for individuals guilty of political crimes. Thus, any Communist would have the right to move to another country regardless of his activities or extent of his guilt. An individual guilty of high treason, sabotage, espionage, any type of betrayal, is specifically excluded from punishment, and could claim asylum in every country subscribing to the Declaration.

Article 17 says that every person has the right to own and hold property. Several of the separate states in the United States have laws which prohibit certain foreign nationals, including enemy aliens, from owning property. If this Article 17 were validated by treaty, the property laws of these states would be abrogated. Are we willing to destroy the sovereignty of the states?

Article 23 in the Declaration states that every person has the right to work for a just wage in healthy surroundings. But it does not say who is to decide what is just — the employer or the employee; or is the government to decide in every case what is just? And what are "healthy" surroundings?

Article 24 says that every person has the right to reasonable working hours with time to rest and paid holidays. What about the poor employer who cannot afford reasonable working hours with time for rest or paid holidays? Is he going to be permitted to close up business when he is exhausted? And who is to decide what is reasonable, the working individual or some international committee? The article does not say whether the leisure time is to be paid for by the consumer or the taxpayer.

Article 26 says that every person is entitled to an education, but it does not say who is to provide the education or where the money is to come from. Presumably, education would be furnished by the State, but there is a grave question as to whether

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a State can be trusted with the matter of education. Isn't the example of Russia and other totalitarian countries, notably Germany under Hitler, proof that when education becomes the tool of the State it becomes propaganda?

Article 26 goes so far as to say that every person has the right to enjoy the better things of life. What are the *better* things of life? And what is *enjoyment* of them? Nowhere are these matters of taste or discernment discussed or even mentioned.

Article 28 says that every person has the right to live in a land where all these rights are considered. This being the case, most of us should move to Russia, for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as it has been adopted by the UN follows very closely the pattern of the Russian Constitution, which calls on the government to furnish most of these things to the people.

BUT GETTING BACK TO THE HANDBOOK of the Girl Scouts, this publication has the temerity to say that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is much like our own Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Nowhere in history could two more divergent viewpoints be expressed than those of the Declaration of Human Rights on the one hand and the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence on the other.

The Declaration of Independence proclaims our separation from Britain and indicates that we are a free and independent people. The Bill of Rights is a listing of certain prerogatives inherent in the individual, as a creature of God, and specifically prohibits the government from interfering with them.

The Declaration of Human Rights, on the contrary, declares that no nation is independent of another, that in fact, all nations are interdependent, and that it is the responsibility of the States to provide for the people every conceivable human need and desire. These appear to be the "rights" the UN Declaration would guarantee to us. Hence, the endorsement in the official Handbook of the Girl Scouts, edition of 1953, indicates that the organization is not in line with the American tradition.

The Handbook says on page 204: "The League of Women Voters of the U. S. is a non-political organization." This is untrue. The League of Women Voters of the U. S. is an organization aimed at political action. It is designed to influence women voters in the interests of supporting candidates and measures which the directors of the League decide should be supported. The history of this organization is that almost without deviation it has supported causes and persons on the left of the political center. Yet the Girl Scout's Handbook recommends this organization and advises the young girls to go to it for political guidance.

A counterpart of the League of Women Voters is another organization of women called Pro America. It is also political in purpose, and is notably right of center. If the Girl Scout Handbook were fair and impartial, it would recommend both of these organizations and reveal the political stand of each. Nowhere in the Handbook is any mention made of Pro America.

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From page 220 to 223 inclusive, the Handbook emphasizes prejudice by setting up a chart of questions for the girls to answer. One question suggests that when discrimination is practiced by members of one race toward members of another race, prejudice against races is multiplied. The chart encourages members of certain races and countries—specifically the Chinese, the Negroes and the Italians—in thinking that they are looked down upon by Americans, that Americans have been unfair toward them. The questions suggest that the Girl Scout who does not associate freely with all members of all other races, regardless of their individual merit, is morally deficient.

Page 347 of the Handbook is an endorsement of socialized medicine, and it advocates the World Health Organization of the UN, to say nothing of the U. S. Public Health Service. But, socialized medicine is another highly controversial issue; the Girl Scout Handbook takes the collectivist side of it.

THE MERIT BADGES issued to deserving Girl Scouts and called "My Community", "My Country", and "International Friendship" represent questionable viewpoints. For instance, the "My Community" badge emphasizes the idea that we are dependent upon a number of governmental agencies for our comfort and protection. While it is true that a number of both federal and local agencies have entered into the business of protecting us and comforting us, these matters remain controversial. It might be a more American approach to teach the Girl Scout self-reliance, rather than dependence on government. Certainly, self-reliance is a greater virtue than dependency on the community.

The "My Country" badge is propaganda for government projects, such as public housing, reforestation and agricultural experiments, all of which have socialist implications. And in the 1953 edition of the Handbook, free enterprise is held up to ridicule. By an odd and illogical agglomeration of words, the Girl Scout learns that free enterprise is similar to "stereotype", "prejudice", "autocratic", that free enterprise is indeed an "attitude" rather than a system of economics, and that the attitude is an unhappy one that could unfavorably affect the Girl Scout's troop or the Girl Scout's country.

The "World Neighbor" merit badge described on page 428 in the 1953 edition calls for the Scout to memorize a part of the United Nations Charter, and the "One World" merit badge described on page 431 calls on the Scout for a choral speaking piece taken from the UN Charter. To win either of those badges the Girl Scout must sing paeans of praise for the UN. Nowhere among all of the merit badges did I find one that required the Girl Scout to memorize part of the Declaration of Independence or a statement from the Constitution or the Bill of Rights.

After reading this Handbook (and other Girl Scout publications) I knew why the invitation to speak at the Girl Scout Council was withdrawn. And I knew that I should hereafter advise all American mothers to discourage their girls from joining that organization, until it stops the UN and world government propaganda and becomes what many think it is, a real American organization.

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HUMAN EVENTS

FRANK C. HANIGHEN, *Editor* FRANK CHODOROV, *Associate Editor*

Volume XI, No. 13 Wednesday, March 31, 1954 Washington, D. C.

Status of McCarthy Affair: Washington is a city of many lawyers, and barristers-at-court — analyzing the present status of the McCarthy affair — say it makes no sense, legally or legislatively. They want to know what crime or misdemeanor has been charged. They say there has been none. Hence, in the past few days they found the statement of Senator Karl Mundt (R., S. D.) very sensible. Mundt is temporarily presiding over the sub-committee (usually headed by McCarthy) in order to make an investigation of the McCarthy-Army dispute. On March 28 he said that the controversy contained no charges of any "high crime against the government". He suggested that the matter ought to be placed "in proper perspective".

"Nobody on either side," said Mundt, "alleges in their current charges of intimidation, blackmail, favoritism, interference and what-not that the individuals on either side of the controversy yielded to such alleged pressures and propositions. Involved here at worst are misconduct and misinterpretation by one or more individuals connected with the Army or the Senate committee or both. . . . Involved here at best are misunderstandings and mistakes by one or more individuals connected with the Army or the Senate committee, or both, which have interfered with the orderly work of a growing number of officials both in the Army and in Congress." Mundt expressed himself as at a loss to understand the "feverish interest" shown by reporters and publications.

Why the latter should show such unusual interest is what a growing part of the public would like to know. Indeed, in this town which now has no daily paper willing to give McCarthy even a fair break, people have started talking of "unseen control of the press", and "advertisers' influence". However fair or unfair such comments may be, they are spreading. In many cities, there is a monopoly press situation — in some cases handled well, in others, not. In some cities, rich absentee owners of provincial papers who play around in international café society impose their "One-World" and "liberal" ideas on communities which are genuinely American and traditionalist. Well, why do not the latter establish an opposition paper? One answer is the huge cost; in the case of Washington, it would take an estimated $15 million to duplicate the *Times-Herald*. Meanwhile the newspaper industry has suffered keenly in recent years. Rising costs of paper and labor, and fierce competition for diminishing advertising have pinched them cruelly. We have heard one publisher talk gloomily of the inevitability of the ten cent daily. In such a situation, outside influence finds publishers vulnerable.

Certainly, the situation as regards the media of public opinion and news calls for some probing criticism. The spectacle of a nation vowed to resist Communism on a global scale yet now directed by a faction vowed to persecute — in an almost fantastic way — a leader in the probing of Communists in government indeed presents a thought-provoking spectacle. It recalls the situation at the end of the war, with the leftists riding high.

At that time John T. Flynn published a booklet entitled *The Smear Terror* (of which the "civil libertarians" took absolutely no notice). Flynn said: "Would you believe that there are in this country several outfits that specialize in the destruction of reputations? I can name an organization with large offices equipped to destroy the reputation of anyone whose influence in the community gets in the way of its clients. Having chosen its victim, it lays out a carefully prepared plan of action. The enterprise is labeled professionally a 'project'. This is organized like a program for selling a commercial product. The type of smear is decided on. An estimate is made of the expenditures for per-

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sonnel, travel, snooping, publicity, etc. A budget is prepared. The persons interested are informed of the cost. When the money is in hand the job is put in motion by a set of trained character assassins who make a living out of this sort of thing and do well at it." Mr. Flynn scrupulously documented this and other charges he makes in the pamphlet. Has this sinister business been unleashed on McCarthy? And if so, who is paying the bills?

Our 'Allies': One of the most dangerous legends circulated among us by internationalists is that we have Allies in Europe upon whom we must depend for our national safety. The record to date shows convincingly that those professed Allies leave much to be desired. Through the UN they tied the hands of our military so that we could not win the war in Korea. All during the Korean war they traded briskly with the enemy. And now they are seeking to alleviate Russia's internal economic troubles with "East-West" trade, which includes materials vital to the Soviet war machine.

A perfect example of how this duplicity of our Allies works is found in a recently published story that British, French and German interests were negotiating a deal with Chile for some 60,000 tons of sulphur. The press account, however, did not tell where this sulphur was really going. From unimpeachable sources we have learned that this sulphur is destined for immediate re-shipment to Russia and her satellite nations. Sulphur is essential in the manufacture of steel and ordinary explosives.

The domestic needs of Britain, France and Germany have been met by liberal supplies of sulphur from the U.S. under the Marshall Plan and lately under the Foreign Operations Administration. It is scarcely unreasonable to ask why our taxpayers should donate American sulphur to these Allies while they obtain sulphur in other markets to nourish the Red war machine.

Meanwhile, the Communist *Daily Worker* headlined Churchill's proposal to take up with the U.S. the question of a "substantial relaxation" of restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union. His proposal ought to be a clear warning to the nation that it is once more being invited to close its eyes to the Russian menace. For, the truth is that the world Communist menace exists largely today as a result of incredible assistance from the U.S. Government. When we recognized Russia in 1933 she was in a state of virtual economic collapse. Recognition saved her — opening up desperately needed avenues of trade and credit. Then, when Roosevelt raised the price of gold to thirty-five dollars an ounce, he literally dropped manna on Russia which had a lot of gold to sell. Finally, by indiscriminate assistance to the Soviets in World War II, we saved her from destruction again.

Stassen Rides Again: Recently a big plane zoomed into the Washington airport from Europe carrying some fifty persons represented as coming into the country under the Administration law passed last year, to admit 209,000 more immigrants. Harold Stassen, Director, Foreign Operations Administration, was on hand to kiss the babies and give the big glad hand to the newcomers. The plane had been booked for New York but was detoured to Washington at extra expense to the taxpayers. For, official Washington wished to stage a propaganda show which would presumably stir up friendly political sentiment among minority nationalities.

Actually the whole show was a phony — because the persons in the plane were not refugees admitted under the Eisenhower sponsored immigration law, but were regular immigrants admitted under a special provision of the old Displaced Persons Act of the Truman Administration which runs to June of this year. Though the Eisenhower law has been in operation some nine months, only a handful of genuine refugees from Europe have come in under it. There are several reasons for this. (1) Certain courageous officials of the State Department have insisted on a thorough-going application of the McGarran-Walter Immigration Law which prohibits admission of Communists and criminals. It is reported that these officials uncovered three immigration rings trying to slip into the nation many Communists and criminals under the Eisenhower law and stopped them cold.

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(2) The Eisenhower law provides that every refugee must have both a job and a place to live before being admitted. The growth of unemployment has thus automatically shut out refugees.

But those determined to weaken and destroy our policy of limited immigration have worked quietly in the House to accomplish some very disturbing things. The House has just passed a bill knocking out the provisions of the present law that refugees must have both jobs and places to live. The new measure has gone much farther.

The proposed law would shift to Southern Europe — principally Italy which is about forty per cent Communist — some of the quotas assigned to northern countries; and at the same time it would abolish the category of "refugee" and permit the emigration of a European nation's regular citizenry. Last year the Eisenhower law was presented as a humane relief measure for legitimate "refugees" who, like displaced persons, had incurred unusual hardships in the late war. To convert the law into simply a law to relieve the surplus populations of certain European countries — which is what the proposed law is designed to do — would be its complete perversion and establish a disastrous precedent. On Capitol Hill they say that only prompt and determined action by patriotic groups has any chance of blocking this dangerous bill in the Senate.

Not Merely Gossip: Reliable military sources here believe that the Administration is going to get more deeply involved in the war in Indo-China. They do not think it will take the form of mass ground warfare by large numbers of U.S. troops. But, they think, the involvement will take some form of military compromise — perhaps air forces numbering many tactical planes and perhaps 40,000 men. Our sources doubt the wisdom of such a venture, guess that it will result in another impasse like that of the Korean war, and that you can't lick a jungle guerrilla enemy by such methods. Our informants take a negative attitude when we ask whether such a venture is worth it. They believe that a real decision in Indo-China can only be reached if we were to "take out" the lines of communications running down the China coast by air-sea attack, by strategic air power. In other words, the situation is shaping up towards the same kind faced by MacArthur when the Chinese Reds invaded Korea in 1951.

The New Bull: Nobody has as yet improved on the classic explanation for the rise of stock market prices: more buyers than sellers. And as for predicting prices, anyone who tries it either has pretensions to clairvoyance or is somewhat offbase.

Nevertheless, if we had money to gamble with, we think we would put it into common stocks, despite the prevailing high prices. (We are not advising anybody to do so.) We are bullish. Not because we are optimistic, but because we are pessimistic. It used to be that one who bought stocks on an expected rise did so because he had confidence in the sales-and-profits prospects of the concern in which he invested his money; or, he was bullish on the continuing prosperity of the country as a whole. Now, however, a bull is one who expects stock prices to rise because he sees more inflation. He is pessimistic about the government's return to a sane fiscal policy.

The Administration's revenue bill which has just passed Congress gives us a cut in taxes. That means that the citizens will have more money to spend or invest, and in either case business should improve. However, the government does not intend to cut its expenses to meet this lowered income; it will make up for the loss of revenue by borrowing money and issuing I.O.U.'s. The promissory notes of the government have a way of increasing the purchasing power of the nation, just like printed money. With more money in circulation, prices of goods are bound to go up; so will common shares, which represent ownership in either the goods or the machinery to make them.

Yes, we are pessimistic about our national fiscal policy and, therefore, bullish on the market.

Nebraska's Problem: The state of Nebraska never had an income tax or a sales tax and never issued a bond. Its administration lived within its income.

But this traditional policy is now challenged. The governor of the state is offering a constitutional amendment that will permit both sales and income taxes. This is called "broadening the tax

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base". What is meant by that, in the case of Nebraska, is the shifting of some of the burden of taxation from real estate to personal incomes. The governor has intimated that if the amendment is passed, some of the load now carried by real estate will be reduced. He may believe that, but experience has shown that no political body reduces its levies on one source of income when it wins the right to levy on another; it takes all it can wherever it can.

The plight of Nebraska is the plight of every state in the Union. With so much of the citizen's tax-dollar going to Washington, there is little left for the states. The only source of revenue left exclusively to the states is real estate. So, as the demands of the citizenry increase — for more schooling, for instance — the states have to raise their assessments and their millage. Inflation also has caused the states to tax their main or only source of revenue to the limit. As a result, the states have taken their place in the tin-cup queue in front of the United States Treasury, selling out sovereignty for measly handouts.

The solution of the fiscal problems of the various states is either the repeal of the Sixteenth (income) Amendment, or the limitation of the Federal government's power to tax incomes. Since the states have the power to tax incomes (always did have) they would get more of the available tax dollar this way. And why should they not demand repeal? Every state in the Union now pays in more to the United States Treasury than it gets back in grants-in-aid; New York gets back three cents on the dollar, Mississippi gets back eighty cents on the dollar. That's poor business.

Pearl Harbor: In this very week when Senator McCarthy's committee refused that Senator permission to go ahead with his investigation of Communists in the Army, certainly an effort to prevent another Pearl Harbor, a distinguished U. S. Admiral, who was on the spot that day in December 1941 when the Japs attacked, tells the true story of how we suffered the epochal disaster. Rear Admiral (Rtd.) Robert A. Theobald U.S.N. is the author of *The Big Secret of Pearl Harbor*, which appears *in toto* in the *U. S. News and World Report*, April 2 issue, (to be published in book form on April 28, by Devin-Adair Company, 23 E. 26 Street, New York, N. Y.).

Theobald confirms what other revisionist writers — Flynn, Morgenstern, Tansill, Beard — have suggested or claimed that President Roosevelt, believing that the U. S. should enter World War II, pressed Japan to the point where war was the only possible outcome; and Chief of Staff General Marshall and Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Stark must have received orders from Roosevelt not to warn the commanders in Hawaii of the imminent Japanese attack which Franklin D. Roosevelt knew, by reason of our radio intercepts, was to occur. The story that Theobald tells us — with some additional documentation — supports the shocking story that other revisionist historians have told a number of times since 1944. He has a fine service record as Commander of Destroyers, Commander of Cruisers and Battle Force in the years 1940-3, Commander of the First Naval District later. His work carries a favorable introduction from the famous Admiral W. F. ("Bull") Halsey and a foreward from Admiral Kimmel, who (with General Short) was made the goat for the disaster by the Roosevelt Administration. Theobald was actually in Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked.

Yet, despite the fact this story appears for the first time in a magazine of mass circulation, it is clear that those who have a vested interest in their own mistakes are set to play down this startling account. For instance, the *Washington Post*, which has a monopoly of the morning field in the Capital, gives it a news story of only about six inches on the sixth page. When Devin-Adair publishes the Theobald book on April 28, it will be interesting to watch the gyrations of the "court historians" who have, as Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes put it, established an "historical blackout" over the true facts of our entrance into World War II.

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